

Newport Mercury.

VOLUME OXLV.—NO. 20.

NEWPORT, R. I., OCTOBER 25, 1902.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,148.

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

99 THAMES STREET,

Newport, R. I.

THE NEWPORT "MERCURY" was established in June, 1778, and is now in its one hundred and forty-fourth year. It is the oldest daily newspaper in the country, and is the only daily in colonial existence. The offices are in the English language. It is a large weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected selected foreign news, and news from foreign ports. Being the only paper having offices in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Print \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies 25 cents. Extra copies will be obtained at the time of publication and at the news-stands of the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special rates given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

MAJESTIC LODGE, No. 6, N. E. O. P., John P. Sanborn, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Richard Gardner, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays evening of each month.

Wheaton Library, No. 11, R. of P. David Blues, Charitable Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, R. R. C. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett L. Norton, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT OAKS, No. 757, M. W. A. A. A. Page, Ven. Commt; Charles S. Parker, Clerk; meets 2d and last Tuesday evenings of each month.

DAVIDSON AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets second and fourth Thursday in each month.

Local Matters.

Fast Torpedo Boat.

The torpedo boat destroyer Stewart, built by the Charles L. Seabury company, has been in these waters this week for her speed and reliability trials previous to her final acceptance by the government. The first test was on Wednesday and was what is known as the standardizing trial over the measured mile course in the bay. The naval trial board was on the vessel. The boat was run over the course for two hours, and attained a speed of 29.7 knots. Everything worked smoothly. Going at top speed, the Stewart consumes about eight tons of coal an hour, giving 7,000 indicated horse power. The craft, the largest torpedo boat in the world, being 245 feet long, attracted much attention. Her officers and crew number 75. She has four smokestacks, and is a very rakish and formidable craft.

The Stewart was given her endurance test, consisting of an hour's run at sea, on Thursday and came through with flying colors. The conditions called for a speed of 26 knots for the hours' run, but the vessel made over 29. The Stewart has returned to Morris Heights for a little overhauling before being turned over to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as the representative of the United States.

Better Railroad Facilities.

Newport passengers to Providence, on the Consolidated road, will be treated to much improved terminal facilities in Providence when the new Fox Point station, now in course of erection, is completed. The new building will be a very pretty structure and will be a vast improvement over the old one, both in point of elegance and also in convenience for passengers. Many persons would stand out in the cold while waiting for their trains, but the new structure, which is located just west of the old one, is large, and has a good-sized waiting room.

The new structure has a large roof extending out to the trains, which will protect passengers from snow and rain. The interior is divided into a waiting room, ticket office and baggage room, and work on these is now being pushed as rapidly as possible. It is expected that the structure will be ready for occupancy in about one month.

Mary R. Cowley of this city has sued against William O. Blanding of Providence, claiming \$1,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been inflicted by being run down on Thames street by the horse and vehicle driven by Mr. Blanding.

At the quarterly meeting of the Methodist Social Union at the Thames Street M. E. Church Thursday evening Rev. A. J. Coulton, presiding elder of this district, gave an address on "The New Methodism."

Mr. Samuel W. Marsh of this city has been elected a member of the executive board of the Rhode Island Sunday School Association.

Politics Warming Up.

Series of Rallies by Both Political Parties Will be held in this City next Week.

Election day occurs one week from next Tuesday and then will be decided the portentous questions that are just now agitating the good people of the city of Newport to an inconsiderable extent. In the meantime the intervening few days will be crowded full of efforts by the party leaders on both sides to secure a majority of the votes on that occasion. Preparations are being made to make next week a lively time in political circles, and the hustle to convince the voters will continue way up to the very eve of the election.

In the mean time things are yet very much in statu quo. The last days for filing declarations or for filing vacancies on any of the tickets has expired so that now the voters know who are eligible to receive their ballots. On the Republican side all the nominees of the party for local offices are standing for election, but a few of the Democratic nominees have filed their declinations with the city clerk.

The final primary meetings were held on Friday evening of last week when the Republicans held their city convention for the nomination of mayor, city treasurer and members of the school committee, and the Democrats held their ward caucuses for nomination of members of the city council. The Republicans unanimously nominated ex-Mayor Frederick P. Garretson for mayor, as was expected.

The convention was called to order by William Hamilton and on the temporary organization Robert C. Cottrell was chosen chairman and F. N. Fullerton clerk. Upon the receipt of the delegates' credentials the temporary organization was made permanent. The convention then went into executive session and after fifteen minutes the open session was resumed. William Hamilton nominated Mr. Garretson for mayor, being seconded by Clarence A. Hammett and the nomination was made unanimous. Nominations for city treasurer were then in order and after both Clarence A. Hammett, the present incumbent, and David M. Coggeshall, his assistant, had been nominated and declined, the convention selected Edward L. Spencer as his nominee for the office. This nomination also was made unanimous. For member of the school committee the convention named Mrs. Charlotte Sorenson, who has also been nominated by the Democrats, Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., Mr. Robert C. Bacheller, Jr., and Mr. Gardner S. Perry. A committee was appointed to notify Mr. Garretson of his nomination, being composed of Messrs. William Hamilton, Angus McLeod, William O. Milne, Robert Holland and James McLeish.

At the Democratic ward caucuses for the nomination of members of the city council there was little interest taken except in the fifth ward where there was a contest for the third place on the council ticket. James J. Martin won the fight, having 123 votes to 126 for Michael P. Vaughn and 26 for William J. Lynch. There was no ticket nominated in the first and third wards. The nominations made are as follows:

Second Ward—1st Councilman, John E. Sullivan; 2d Councilman, William E. Mumford; 3d Councilman, J. Frank Albro.

Fourth Ward—Alderman, John E. Ladd; 1st Councilman, Dennis Shanahan; 2d Councilman, Joseph A. Dinges; 3d Councilman, John J. Butler.

Fifth Ward—Alderman, Michael F. Kelly; 1st Councilman, J. Joseph M. Martin; 2d Councilman, Patrick J. Martin; 3d Councilman, James J. Martin.

The second ward has been productive of more or less trouble in both parties. Some of the Democratic nominees for members of the city council in that ward, which of course is the Republican stronghold of the city, claim that their names were used without authority.

One, William E. Mumford, has declined. The other two, Messrs. Sullivan and Albro, the nominees for first and third councilmen respectively, have decided to let their names stand and will make more or less of a fight to win out.

An echo of the Republican caucus in this ward was heard last Saturday afternoon when, on a petition of Thomas J. Gibson who was defeated for the nomination for first councilman by George W. Ritchie, the caucus votes were recounted by the board of aldermen. The result was not changed by the recount, but Mr. Gibson came within two votes of Mr. Ritchie, the aldermanic figures giving the latter 213 votes and the former 211. Mr. Gibson has decided to accept this result as final.

The date for the grand Republican rally at the Opera House has been set for Friday night of next week and it is expected that some distinguished citizens from without the city will be present to take part in the meeting. See rotary of the Navy Moody has been invited, as well as two of the ablest members of Congress from the eastern states.

Besides this meeting there will probably also be another rally under the

auspices of the Newport Republican Association, the latter meeting probably being held earlier in the week.

The Democrats will have a final rally at the Opera House on Saturday evening of next week and have also secured speakers from out of town. The last tall campaign, which was the plan adopted last year by the Democrats, will be revived by them next week, beginning Monday evening.

William H. Lawton, nominated by the Democrats for member of the school committee, has declined and Charles W. Crandall has been nominated in his place.

Railroad Changes.

We gave last week the principal changes in the railroad time table between Newport, Boston and other places. The time table is officially advertised in our advertising columns this week. It will be seen that many changes have been made which the traveling public will do well to keep in mind. The train now leaves here for Boston, Taunton, Fall River and Providence at 6:51, 8:18, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:15, 5:00 and 6:18 p. m. Returning, the trains leave Boston at 6:32, 8:51, 10:51 a. m., 12:51, 2:51, 4:51, 6:00 and 6:51 p. m. The Newport Special leaving here at 8:18 arrives in Boston at 10:26 and leaves Boston at 3:51 instead of 3:49 as formerly.

Hunnewell Divorce Granted.

Maud Jaffrey Hunnewell, of Wollaston, has been granted a decree nisi by the Middlesex county court in her suit for absolute divorce, custody and maintenance of the children, entered against her husband, Hollis H. Hunnewell Jr. Provision is made that Mr. Hunnewell be permitted to see the children at reasonable places and reasonable frequency.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunnewell have spent their summer for many years in Newport and are among the best known of the summer colony here.

The members of the Newport County Club are much interested in the plug pong tournament now being played in the club quarters. This club claims the championship of Newport at the game, and the tournament now in progress will show who are the best players among the club members.

Mrs. Emily O. Kimball, wife of Rev. John C. Kimball, died in Greenwich, Mass., last week. Rev. Mr. Kimball was formerly pastor of the Unitarian church in this city and during their residence here Mrs. Kimball was elected a member of the public school committee.

The Shiloh Baptist church was the scene of an interesting exhibition Tuesday evening when Rev. E. H. McDonald of Providence delivered an illustrated lecture on the Pan American Exposition. The stereopticon views as well as the "talk" were very interesting.

Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., pastor of the Central Baptist church of this city, delivered an interesting address at the twenty-second annual convention of the Sunday Schools of Rhode Island, the sessions of which have been held in Providence this week.

Monday Albert E. Kenyon stepped off a stagline upon which he was at work at his son's house on Appleby street, and as a result was badly shaken up and bruised, but is doing as well as could be expected.

There was no session of the public schools on Thursday and Friday of this week, the teachers being in attendance on the Teachers' Institute in Providence.

Mrs. Lydia Barker, daughter of Col. and Mrs. A. A. Barker, was treated to a surprise party by a number of her friends Thursday evening.

Robert Long, chief clerk in the navy pay office here and a nephew of Hon. John D. Long, ex-secretary of the navy, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Miss Laura Swan, daughter of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. William Carter at Bryn Mawr.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Tew have returned home after a two weeks' vacation spent in Providence.

Mrs. Zwickie will close her villa on Catherine street today and go to New York for the winter.

Miss Gertrude Pease, of Providence, is spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Susie A. Lawton.

Mrs. J. Amory Codman and Miss Codman have gone to Boston for the winter.

Dr. Brown Thompson of Brooklyn is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harwood E. Read.

Mr. Charles Freeborn, of the fire department, is enjoying his annual vacation.

Mr. Charles E. Spooner has returned from a visit to Nova Scotia.

Congregational Conference.

The autumnal conference of the Congregational churches of Rhode Island will be held this year at the Union Congregational Church on Tuesday, Oct. 28.

At the morning session the devotional exercises will be conducted by Rev. T. E. Curtis, and at 11:30 Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., will speak on "The Mid-Week Meeting." At the afternoon session Rev. E. L. House will conduct devotions and Rev. J. W. Holley will speak on "The McKay Institute." At 2:15 Rev. James C. Alford will deliver an address on "What Attitude Should the Pulpit Take Toward the Burning Questions of Monopolies and Trusts?" and this will be followed by a discussion of the topic, which will be opened by Rev. Martin J. Williamson.

At the evening session Rev. J. H. Lyon will lead the devotional exercises and Rev. T. Nelson Baker of Pittsfield, Mass., will deliver an address on "The Mother's Influence on the Religion and Ethical Thought of the 18th Century."

Pomona Grange Meeting.

Newport County Pomona Grange met Tuesday afternoon at Fiverton, with Worthy Master George Howland presiding. There were 21 members present, representing Little Compton, Tiverton, Portsmouth, Middletown and Jamestown granges.

State Master A. A. Smith of Woonsocket and Past State Master Thomas Hurd were present, and gave excellent addresses on the work of the grange, and the duties of its members, Charles H. Potter, Mrs. Karmann, Mrs. Ellsby Peckham and others spoke.

It was voted to hold the next meeting the third Tuesday in December, when the annual election of officers will take place. It was also voted to have a supper and entertainment in the evening. Mr. C. H. Potter, Mrs. Charles Hurd and Mrs. Little Manchester were appointed a committee to have charge of the supper. A sliding vote of thanks was given to the State Master and Past State Master for their helpful addresses.

Personal Property Taxes.

Next Tuesday is the last day for paying taxes on personal property in order to qualify as a voter for the coming election. This is an important matter to all those who vote by payment of a personal property tax, as at the final canvass of the board of aldermen on Wednesday next the names of all those who have not paid this tax will be stricken from the voting lists.

The tax collector's office will be open evenings until after next Tuesday.

The Newport and Fall River street railway loses a valued employee by the resignation of Harry T. Gibbs, who has been electrician of the road since it was built. Mr. Gibbs is now inspector in the construction department of the Westinghouse branch of the General Electric Company at Pittsburg.

Chaplain William G. Cassard has returned to duty at the Training Station after a brief detachment to the Buffalo. His many friends in Newport are much pleased at his return here. Chaplain Cassard relieves Chaplain Thompson, who leaves the station owing to ill health.

Col. George E. Vernon and Mr. Herbert Crosby are in New Mexico for the purpose of inspecting mining property there in which they are interested. Mr. Vernon is the Republican nominee for state senator, and Mr. Crosby is the son of Mr. John H. Crosby, Democratic nominee for the same office.

Funeral services for the late Mary Ann Sullivan, wife of Mr. Daniel F. Sullivan, who died at her residence on Thames street on Sunday, were held from St. Mary's church on Tuesday. Rev. Father Neenan officiated. The interment was in St. Columba's cemetery.

Mr. Herbert W. Lull, superintendent of schools of this city, delivered the introductory address at the Teachers' Institute in Providence on Thursday.

Mrs. Carr, wife of John T. Carr of Middletown, died yesterday morning at the Cranston Insane Asylum. She had been there only a few weeks.

As there is now a regular garrison at Fort Rodman, Mass., the detail sent from Fort Adams to that post has been returned to its company here.

Mr. William Murray has been in New York this week arranging for extensive improvements to his estate on Price's Neck.

Mr. T. J. Emery of Cincinnati has closed the Taggart cottage where he has spent the summer and returned to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Caswell have closed their Newport season and returned to New York.

Mackerel are biting again after having given Newport the cold shoulder for a number of weeks.

New Construction Work.

Just at present the men of the constructing quartermaster's department under Captain Slavens are busy with the details of considerable new work at Fort Rodman. Bids were opened for the work on Wednesday at Captain Slavens' office in this city. The bids were as follows:

Administration Building.

Construction—H. M. Smith, New Bedford, \$6,512 Miller & Hook; New Bedford, \$6,600, including plumbing; Darling & Slade, Fall River, \$5,395; Wheaton Building & Lumber Company, \$5,285; Angus Macdonald, Boston, \$1,918; Henry H. Morgan, New London, \$1,900; Henry T. Bullock, New Bedford, \$1,900.

Plumbing—H. M. Smith, \$125; Darling & Slade, \$125; Wheaton Building & Lumber Company, \$125; Henry H. Morgan, \$125; Henry T. Bullock, \$125.

Plumbing—H. M. Smith, \$125; Darling & Slade, \$125; Wheaton Building & Lumber Company, \$125; Henry H. Morgan, \$125; Henry T. Bullock, \$125.

Wiring—H. M. Smith, \$25; Darling & Slade, \$25; Wheaton Building & Lumber Company, \$25; Henry H. Morgan, \$25; Henry T. Bullock, \$25.

Contractor—H. M. Smith,

EQUAL PARTNERS

By HOWARD FIELDING

Copyright, 1901, by Charles W. Hooke.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PROSECUTION IS HEARD.



RENDA returned to Eddie's room after arranging with Kendall to be notified at once if her father should secure Alden's release and he should come to the hospital. As she passed out of the reception room she encountered Dr. Johnson, who was in the act of entering. He took a seat upon a corner of the table and met with some evidences of embarrassment the look which Kendall turned upon him.

"Were you listening there?" demanded Kendall after half a minute's silence.

"Well, I couldn't help hearing a word or two," the other admitted. "You see, I was looking for you, and I didn't want to interrupt the conversation."

"This thing must stop, Mr. Elmendorf," said Kendall. "I've been dragged into it by the heels. I gave you my word in the dark before I knew what you were going to do."

"I didn't know myself what I was going to do," replied the detective. "I came up here with orders to be present when Miss MacLane went into Miss Miller's room."

"I did not suppose that this deception would extend to Miss MacLane when I made my promise," said Kendall. "I understood that she had seen you; that she knew who you were. And you are not disguised."

"I have shaved off my mustache," said the detective, "and I look like the devil without it. But this whole matter of disguise is merely knowing what somebody else will notice. When you're going to be recognized, send another man. Miss MacLane had too much on her mind at the Thirty-eighth street house. She couldn't have told afterward whether I was white or black. And so, with the mustache gone and these goggles for my eyes, it was a sure thing."

"Why was it necessary?"

"I reported to headquarters that Miss MacLane was coming down here," replied Elmendorf, "and the old man wanted to get a line on it."

"On what?"

"Whether they'd seen each other before. The result was a little peculiar, as you'll admit. Your patient recognized Miss MacLane at a glance, but Miss MacLane says she never saw Miss Miller before. What do you make of it? Of course Miss MacLane has told so many different stories."

"It is perfectly natural," said Kendall, checking Elmendorf by word and gesture. "Miss MacLane is prominent in society. Her picture has been printed in the newspapers a hundred times. With a natural motive for interest in her, Miss Miller has undoubtedly familiarized herself with Miss MacLane's appearance. She may even have seen her entering a church on the occasion of a society wedding—or in some similar way."

"That's the easy answer," replied Elmendorf, "and I guess it's right: One thing is certain—if Miss MacLane struck that blow, Miss Miller didn't see her, and the poor girl's story is true."

"If Miss MacLane struck the blow?" repeated Kendall, dazed. "What earthly reason have you?"

"Now, see here," said Elmendorf, "let's view this matter calmly. Nobody can be hurt by a straight, honest view of the facts, except the one that ought to be hurt, the cowardly, black hearted murderer who did this thing. Talk about calmness! Wait a minute."

He walked back and forth two or three times between the table and the corner of the room, finally facing Kendall squarely and continuing:

"I don't usually care—Excuse me. I don't usually swear, either, and I won't do it now. I was going to say that these things don't effect me, as a rule; they're all in the way of business. But somehow this takes hold of me. How could anybody harm that little girl?"

And he took another turn across the room.

"Miss Miller exerts a strange influence," said Kendall. "I suppose we're at least as hard hearted as the police, but I caught Dr. Carrington, the ambulance surgeon who went out on this case, walking up and down in his room and telling another of our young doctors what he would like to do to the man who was responsible for this. The room smelled of brimstone from the language that he used. And between ourselves, Mr. Elmendorf, the thing filled me with horror such as I haven't felt in a good many years. It is the personality of the girl undoubtedly. There's nothing unusual about the case."

"Well, I would hardly say that," returned Elmendorf. "There are a few things that I wouldn't call exactly ordinary—Miss MacLane's conduct, for instance."

"She explained that perfectly to me," replied Kendall.

"Yes," said Elmendorf. "I happened to hear the explanation. And now let me tell you something. It is a moral certainty that Miss MacLane went to that house before she says she did; that she was there very close to the moment of the crime, not to put it any stronger."

"What do you mean?" demanded Kendall.

"You have heard of the mysterious woman in the case?"

"Yes. She was seen by Dr. Blair leaving the house. But there's always something of that sort in every affair of the kind. It will be explained."

"I wish Miss MacLane would explain it," said Elmendorf, "for she was the woman. Dr. Blair knows it beyond a shadow of doubt."

"If he knows it," returned Kendall, "why hasn't he said so?"

"Would you? Put yourself in his place. Would you throw that rope around a woman's neck before getting a little more light on the matter? As a man of the world and a doctor who's learned in his business the value of keeping his mouth shut, would you do it? No. And Dr. Blair feels just the same way. He wasn't born yesterday. When the time comes, he can give his evidence."

Kendall laid his hand upon his hair, perhaps to satisfy himself that it was not beginning to stand on end.

"Do you believe that he will testify against her?" he demanded. "Elmendorf, this is deadly serious."

"Well, I should think it was," said the detective, "and the longer she keeps quiet about it the more serious it gets."

It was Kendall's turn to walk the floor, and he did it.

"There are a thousand chances to one," continued Elmendorf, "that if the story she tells you is true she can't prove it. Suppose she was in a store. Who's going to remember her or the time of day? Take her motive, take her admissions to you if they were made in court, combine them with Blair's evidence, and what do you suppose the result would be?"

"You cannot have seen her with Miss Miller," said Kendall, "and still suspect her of this crime."

Elmendorf hesitated, as if he could hardly bring himself to destroy the last refuge.

"There's one way to look at that," he said at last. "Miss MacLane goes to that house wild with rage after her scene with Alden. She has the 'fixed idea' that's more in crime than even your doctors think it is. She gets in without seeing anybody because of the defective catch of the lock. She walks into that room. Miss Miller is on the balcony. Right on the table, where the devil must have put it, is that knife, open perhaps, for the envelope that held that note was cut. Miss MacLane takes that knife, and on the instant Miss Miller comes in through the window, the other girl shrinking back toward the closet. She is behind Miss Miller. She doesn't see her. You know how it would be with the girl entering from the balcony, the bright light behind her. My friend, it's all over in a second, and Brenda MacLane doesn't know what she's done until she comes to this hospital and sees in that bed a creature as different from the woman she supposed she had struck down as God could make."

Kendall's forehead was dripping wet.

"But the money?" he gasped.

"Who knows anything about the money?" demanded Elmendorf. "It may have fallen out of sight until Neal and his men got there, and one of them may have lifted it. This is not for publication. Dr. Kendall. It's between ourselves."

"It's a nightmare," said Kendall. "I don't believe a word of it."

"If you don't like the way I've put it, let me give you another view," replied the detective. "Miss MacLane goes to the house—heaven knows why, perhaps from curiosity. She goes up the steps and sees through the glass panel of the outer door Alden in the hall. With the door of Miss Miller's room open this would be possible. I've tried it. Seeing Alden, Miss MacLane hurried away. She doesn't know what Alden has just done, but she doesn't want to meet him. Dr. Blair sees her, but does not see Alden, who comes out afterward. This would be natural, for of course Blair's back was turned after

God could make."

"Did not my father tell you I was here?" she asked, and he shook his head.

"I shall remain with Miss Miller until her mother comes," said Brenda.

"Dr. Kendall has arranged it."

Alden seemed momentarily to be at a loss for words, but he did not struggle for them or labor visibly with emotion. His manner still remained as it had been throughout—restrained, mechanical.

"You are true blue, Brenda," he said steadily. "You always were."

"I am very glad to be here," she interrupted, speaking softly and leading him aside. "She is an altogether lovely girl, and I am going to be a sister to her," she added, smiling. "Instead of to you, as is customary under the circumstances. I will see that she is not harassed by questions and that she lacks nothing that can possibly be had."

"I cannot see her tonight," said Alden. "Can I send a message?"

"I will take it to her," replied Brenda.

"And, by the way, I saw some violets in her room. She likes them especially, does she not? I think Dr. Kendall would let me take a few from you."

"I have violets I will have them," said Alden. "You will wait here? It is very kind of you."

He left the room hastily, and Brenda explained his errand. Kendall's manner led her to think that she might have made an error in suggesting the violets, but it was a very different matter that was upon the doctor's mind. He was making an effort to express himself when Elmendorf interrupted him.

"Dr. Kendall is worried," he said, "because he has permitted me to play a trick upon you. To tell the truth, I don't like it any better than he does, and here it is where it ends. I am not a doctor. I am a detective sergeant from headquarters. You saw me at the Thirty-eighth street house this afternoon. My name is Elmendorf."

Brenda exhibited surprise, but no resentment, merely saying that the detective's presence was doubtless necessary for reasons unknown to her.

"I am as anxious as any one can be," she said, "to have justice done in this deplorable affair. Do you think you can find out who committed this crime, Mr. Elmendorf? Do you suspect any one?"

"I haven't got any authority to find out anything or suspect anybody," replied Elmendorf, in a tone which indicated that this familiar situation was not agreeable in the present instance.

"I go where I am sent and then I make a report. What becomes of the information afterward is a matter with which the sultan of Sulu has more to do than I have. But I'll tell you what I think," he added earnestly. "If this poor girl gets well, that will be the last you'll hear about the case. If she dies, it will all have to come out."

"But you don't think she will die?" cried Brenda, pale.

"I hope not," replied Elmendorf.

"What did Miss MacLane tell you? Didn't she say that Alden told her that Miss Miller gave him no encouragement?"

"Suppose he went up there after writing his letter, which cheerfully assumed that everything was all right, and suppose she told him, once and for all, that she wouldn't have anything to do with him. For her sake he had tempted financial ruin by breaking it off with Brenda MacLane, and now he finds that he's got nothing to pay for it. I'll tell you Alden isn't the man to take that calamity."

"If that's the fact of the case," said Kendall, "how do you explain her silence?"

"My dear sir," replied Elmendorf, "you've got me. I can't. But who can explain a woman anyhow? You believe that Miss Miller is telling the truth, don't you?"

"Did you hear me say so?"

"To Miss MacLane? No. The first thing I heard you say to her was that it was a fine thing that she had done."

"I did say that I believed Miss Miller. That is my present attitude."

"In some respects," said Elmendorf.

"It is the worst you could take—for Miss MacLane. By the way, you will permit her to remain with the patient?"

"Why not?" demanded Kendall sternly.

Elmendorf replied with haste that he saw no objection whatever. There was a brief silence, and then Kendall

left the room, saying that he would return presently. As he passed the head of the steps leading up from the main entrance of the building the doors below were suddenly flung open, and a man appeared. He seemed to Kendall to come up the steps without touching them. In an instant his hand was on Kendall's arm, and the doctor carried three bruises for a week as the result of it.

Though the two men had a club acquaintance, Alden did not show the slightest trace of recognition.

"Miss Miller?" he said, his voice perfectly steady, gazing steadily, as Kendall afterward described it. "Is she alive?"

"She is," replied the doctor, "and there is no immediate danger."

"I thank you," said Alden. "I was pretty nearly gone. I beg your pardon, how do you do, Dr. Kendall?"

And he extended his hand.

"I understand perfectly," said the doctor. "Miss Miller is conscious, entirely rational and suffering far less pain than you would suppose."

"Who did this?" demanded Alden. "She has told you?"

"She does not know."

"She does not know?" echoed Alden, his head sinking upon his breast.

"I am sorry to say that it will not be wise for you to see her tonight," said Kendall. "We must not subject her to excitement. Please wait here."

And he led the way to the reception room. "I will go to Miss Miller's room and bring you word."

Alden found himself in the presence of Elmendorf, whom he took to be one of the doctors connected with the establishment, which may indicate that there was more in the detective's disguise than he had been willing to admit to Kendall.

"I called to inquire about Miss Miller," said Alden after maintaining silence to what seemed the limit of his power.

"You are Mr. Alden, I take it," was the reply. "Well, you want to cheer up. Miss Miller is doing fine."

"Has she asked for me?"

"Yes, but it was not Elmendorf's voice that replied. "She has asked for you many times."

Alden turned to see Brenda at the door. He stared at her as if he had been a figure raised up by some sudden conjuration.

"Brenda!" he said at last. "I find you everywhere."

"Did not my father tell you I was here?" she asked, and he shook his head.

"I shall remain with Miss Miller until her mother comes," said Brenda.

"Dr. Kendall has arranged it."

Alden seemed momentarily to be at a loss for words, but he did not struggle for them or labor visibly with emotion. His manner still remained as it had been throughout—restrained, mechanical.

"You are true blue, Brenda," he said steadily. "You always were."

"I am very glad to be here," she interrupted, speaking softly and leading him aside.

"She is an altogether lovely girl, and I am going to be a sister to her," she added, smiling. "Instead of to you, as is customary under the circumstances. I will see that she is not harassed by questions and that she lacks nothing that can possibly be had."

"I cannot see her tonight," said Alden. "Can I send a message?"

"I will take it to her," replied Brenda.

"And, by the way, I saw some violets in her room. She likes them especially, does she not? I think Dr. Kendall would let me take a few from you."

"I have violets I will have them," said Alden. "You will wait here? It is very kind of you."

He left the room hastily, and Brenda explained his errand. Kendall's manner led her to think that she might have made an error in suggesting the violets, but it was a very different matter that was upon the doctor's mind.

He was making an effort to express himself when Elmendorf interrupted him.

"Dr. Kendall is worried," he said, "because he has permitted me to play a trick upon you. To tell the truth, I don't like it any better than he does, and here it is where it ends. I am not a doctor. I am a detective sergeant from headquarters. You saw me at the Thirty-eighth street house this afternoon. My name is Elmendorf."

Brenda exhibited surprise, but no resentment, merely saying that the detective's presence was doubtless necessary for reasons unknown to her.

"I am as anxious as any one can be," she said, "to have justice done in this deplorable affair. Do you think you can find out who committed this crime, Mr. Elmendorf? Do you suspect any one?"

"I haven't got any authority to find out anything or suspect anybody," replied Elmendorf, in a tone which indicated that this familiar situation was not agreeable in the present instance.

"I go where I am sent and then I make a report. What becomes of the information afterward is a matter with which the sultan of Sulu has more to do than I have. But I'll tell you what I think," he added earnestly. "If this poor girl gets well, that will be the last you'll hear about the case. If she dies, it will all have to come out."

"But you don't think she will die?" cried Brenda, pale.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire

line of

Fall and Winter Woolsens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 percent less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Artistic Beauty,

and Permanence

are the desirable qualities combined in our

"Mezzo-Tints."

We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them.

Particular attention paid to children's portraits.

F. H. CHILD,

212 THAMES STREET.

PROV. BLANK BOOK MANF'Y

REAR OF POST OFFICE.

37 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET, PROVINCETON.

Blank Books, wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Rolling, Edge Binding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating and Paper Cutting. H. M. COOMIS & CO., Binders to the State.

WATER.

All PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thanes.

Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

W.M. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

GOLDBECK'S

Diastasic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter, also a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially suited to promote the digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrose and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or Infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malaria, etc.

To Nurses: Nurses it wonderfully increases strength, adding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Directions—A wineglassful with each meal, or a spoonful to tea, it may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste.

Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEPAN,

18 and 20 Kinsley's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

Preserve Your Roofs

—WITH—

PHOENIX

Rooting Cement.

Has been used in this State for over 25 years and has given perfect satisfaction wherever used. Impervious to water or weather. Contains no acid. Stops all leaks.

Condensed Roots Pat in Perfect Condition and warranted for Three Years. Best of City References Given.

Orders may be left at the MERCURY OFFICE or with A. L. SISSON, Agent.

Phoenix Roofing Co.

Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

Gray Enamelled Ware Prices.

10 Quart Dish Pan	65c.
2 Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1 Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2 Quart Sauce Pans	35c.
3 Quart Sauce Pans	55c.
4 Quart Sauce Pans	75c.
5 Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
6 Quart Preserving Kettles	35c.
7 Quart Preserving Kettles	45c.
8 Quart Preserving Kettles	55c.
9 Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
10 Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
11 Quart Pudding Pans	35c.
12 Quart Pudding Pans	45c.
13 Quart Pudding Pans	55c.
14 Quart Coffee Pots	90c.
15 Quart Tea Pots	90c.
16 Quart Tea Kettle	65c.
17 Wash Basins	50c.
18 Washing Cups	10c.

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the best Enamelled Ware in the market.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

139

Thames Street,

DEALER IN

Clothing

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods

AGENT FOR

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

CLOTHING.

REARED AS BY MAGIC

HOW AN OKLAHOMA TOWN WAS BUILT IN A SINGLE DAY.

Stores and Dwellings Sprang Up on the Prairie—Newspaper Launched on First Day of Town's Existence. Three Banks Do Business.

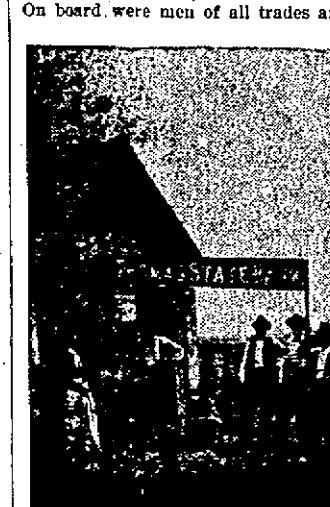
When the sun rose on the morning of Aug. 21 last, it shed its glancing rays on piles of lumber, steel, etc., and a collection of canvas tents in an Oklahoma cornfield. That same evening before sinking in the west its golden light illuminated a town of 2,000 inhabitants comfortably housed in buildings of wood and metal. Such was the birth of the town of Thomas, Okla., built in a day.

This remarkable town, although erected in so short a time, is built on a solid basis. It is situated in Custer county and is peopled by upward of 2,000 stalwart men and women from Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.

The town owes its birth to the fertile mind of Henry Wettstein, president; H. W. Roth, vice president and business manager; H. M. Cook, treasurer, and George H. Rice, secretary, of the Oklahoma Railway Town Site company of Trenton, Mo. Mr. Wettstein is a capitalist and at present is mayor of Trenton. The other three are men of abundant means.

In May, 1901, these capitalists and speculators conceived a novel plan for populating a new country and furnishing investment for small capital. Lots were sold to investors at a uniform rate, but without the use of chart or survey. It was announced that at the time of the location of the new town a drawing would occur, in which each purchaser would be allowed an equal chance at a desirable location. The company promised that all receipts from the sale of "lot certificates" would be used to induce manufacturers, etc., to enter the new town, the managers reaping their profits afterward in the sale of the alternate lots reserved from the drawing. The location was left to a committee of five persons, three being of the purchasers and two of the company.

The scheme prospered, and the town has been built. On the evening of Aug. 19 several excursion trains, carrying nearly 1,000 of the inhabitants of the town that was to be, left Kansas City. On board were men of all trades and



THE FIRST BANK IN THOMAS, OKLA.

professions and various pursuits in life, bound for the beautiful Oklahoma land, where each was to help the other to build a city in the cornfield.

The townsmakers reached the site of Thomas the following evening. Meals and beds were provided for all in tents. The next morning the town building began. Steel and wooden buildings and business houses had been shipped in advance, and the putting together of these was practically completed before sunset.

When the town idea was first started, it was laid out on paper, with 4,000 lots, parks, avenues and streets. Just 2,000 lots at \$20 each were sold, and 2,000 were reserved for sale when the town was opened. It had already been incorporated, and three banks had been chartered to begin business at once.

There was great excitement when the lots were drawn for on the arrival of the lot holders. Every one had to take chances on getting a valuable location in the center of the town or otherwise. Since the town has opened up some of the lots held in reserve have brought \$1,500.

Of course a live town could not exist without a newspaper, and within a few hours after the excursionists landed on the prairie the first number of the Thomas Tribune was issued from a tent and has since appeared daily.

The promoters spent \$50,000 for the location, and they will expend a larger sum for improvements and public buildings. The lot holders have signified a liberal spirit to help financially in any enterprise for the good of Thomas. It was a brilliant scheme and as brilliantly executed. It was co-operative in a measure and was bound to succeed.

More than 400,000 people have found homes in Oklahoma since the territory was opened, in thirteen years the people of Oklahoma have accumulated real and personal property to the extent of \$200,000,000. Nor have the moral and intellectual interests been neglected for the material statement that is evidenced by the existence of 700 houses of worship and over 1,500 schoolhouses. There is room for many more in its 35,000 square miles of territory, but it is doubtful if even Oklahoma will see another town built complete in a day.

So of course Albany had to give in and is now the ruler elect of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

"But," said Albany, "I do not want to go to Germany."

"Look here, young chap," said Connaught, who is a year or two older, "you're going to be Duke of Coburg. Next Sunday you are going up to Windsor to lunch with grandmamma, and mind you tell her it's all right and that you agree. If you don't, look out for squalls and take care I don't kick you jolly well all around the schoolyard."

So of course Albany had to give in and is now the ruler elect of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

"A Valuable Specialty.

"Yep, he's gettin' rich hand over fist."

"Don't look so plague smart beffler."

How does he do it?"

"He's a baseball lawyer an' knows all the terms."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Our very progress, which is our peculiar glory, consists in at once losing and learning the past; in gaining fresh stations from which to take a wiser retrospect and become more deeply aware of the treasures we have used.—James Martineau.

What is it, dear?" asked her mother.

"Why there's a horse going down the street with nothing on but his tail!"—Philadelphia Record.

From Chicago.

Little Augusta was at the window.

"Oh, come quick, or you won't see it!" she cried excitedly; "he's running away!"

"What is it, dear?" asked her mother.

"Why there's a horse going down the street with nothing on but his tail!"—Philadelphia Record.

HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED.

A Noted Author Who Has Changed Her Opinion of Men.

Lillian Bell Bogue, the clever writer who has written and made many pungent remarks about the sex masculine, recently revisited Chicago and while took occasion to revise some of her previous views on men.

Possibly the fact that Mrs. Bogue has assumed the matrimonial letters since she wrote "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid" and kindred works accounts for her change of heart.

In the "On Matrimony and the Bringing Up of Children" part of her first book Miss Bell sagely remarked that

"I shall not be far away," he said as the woman preceded Kendall out of the room. "There's a lodging house next door. I shall get a place to sleep there. Sleep! Well, at least I shall be there. You will not fail to summon me if—I there should be any reason for it?"

"You may depend upon me," said Brenda from the threshold, where she had paused a moment while he spoke.

Kendall went with her to the mouth of the long corridor and then returned to the reception room.

"That man must be insane," he said to Elmendorf. "What did he mean by coming here with such absurdities?"

"He didn't believe in them any more than you do," replied the detective. "He had no idea that there was anything wrong with the violets or with the note. He was simply obeying orders."

"Orders?" echoed Kendall. "Who could have ordered him to do such a thing?"

"I guess Mr. Alden knows," responded Elmendorf. "And, between ourselves, I think Mr. Alden should have permitted the note to be read right here. I hope Miss Miller won't destroy it."

Kendall looked at Alden as if to inquire whether such a thing was likely, but gleaned no answer. Alden's face had resumed its rigidity, and the expression which it wore was intense, but difficult to read.

"However," continued Elmendorf, "it hadn't been that it would have been something else. You're going to see a good deal of this sort of thing in the next few days, Mr. Alden."

"A good deal of what?" said Alden.

"It is technically known as 'making trouble' for a man," replied the detective. "I don't know why I should put you on, but I'm doing it just the same."

"Do you mean to tell me," demanded Alden, "that Uncle Neale expects to extort an important secret from me by childish tricks of annoyance such as this?"

"Certainly not," answered Elmendorf. "Joe Neale is no such donkey. Why, he's worth a quarter of a million dollars, and it's a wise man who can save as much as that in a few years out of a salary of twenty-five hundred. By simple arithmetic it would take a man just a century to do it if he lived meanwhile on what the neighbors sent in, as they used to say in Massachusetts, where I was

In speaking of her future plans Mrs. Bogue now refers to them as "our plans." Even the forthcoming new novel seems bound up with "The Angel," as Mrs. Bogue some time christened the young husband in the "Trials of a Young Housewife" series.

Since Lillian Bell married Arthur Hourt Bogue, the fortunate young Chicago man, they have not been separated for more than four or five hours at a time in all the two and a half years. Everything they do and enjoy in common, from gardening to shopping, and everything they do "more fun" than the ordinary mortal can imagine. Allowing for which facts it is by no means astonishing to learn that Mrs. Bogue believes the "happy though married" problem quite simple of solution and would not for worlds go back to her maiden state.

FORCED TO BE RULER.

How Prince Arthur of Connaught Billed the Duke of Albany.

An interesting story comes from London regarding the succession to the ducal crown of the German duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The story goes that on the day the death of the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg was announced Prince Arthur of Connaught, the rightful heir, met the young Duke of Albany, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and said:

"Look here. You have heard, I suppose, that they want me to go off to Germany and be Duke of Coburg?"

"Yes," said Albany.

"Well," continued his cousin, "I am going into the British army, and I am

going to tell you to tell me first. I'll make it worth your while."

"No, thank you," said Elmendorf hastily. "As a rule I'm as corrupt as the devil—but not this time."

Meanwhile Brenda had delivered the poison to Elsie—whom pain had wakened from a little sleep—with the gentlest possible words and ways. She had not at all the manner of a nurse, but rather that of an exceedingly tactful and well bred young doctor.

Elise took the bouquet and very quietly cried over it for some minutes without discovering the note which it contained. She did not say anything; she did not ask a question about what Alden had said or done, whether he had gone away or was still waiting or whether he had seemed much distressed by her misfortune. Brenda had merely said that he had called, and that he had sent the violets because they were Elsie's favorite flower. This seemed to satisfy the girl completely.

Brenda had supposed that she would see the message at the first glance and indeed believed for some little time that she had done so, but did not wish to read it immediately. Finding this an error and fearing that the sudden discovery of it might startle her, Brenda waited until the note was well out of its place.

Then she turned away, as if unwilling to accept the chance of guessing from Elsie's face what the note might contain. When she judged that the proper interval had elapsed, she approached the bed once more.

Elsie's eyes were shut. The tears were drying on her cheeks, that were as delicate as rose leaves, and her right hand was against her breast, tightly closed. Thus she remained until she fell asleep.

I

I

The Mercury.

JOHN P. BARNARD, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, October 25, 1902.

The coal strike is no longer a factor in the coming elections. The strike is off. The miners have gone back to work and the politicians will now have to hunt up a new issue.

The cost of the insurance in Philadelphia, the same as in Newport, is getting altogether too expensive. The business houses of that city are starting a crusade against the increasing expense.

In the coming fight for election of members of Congress the Republicans have named no candidates in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina, only one in Arkansas, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia they have but few candidates. This shows how completely the Republican party has been eliminated from most parts of the South.

The city of Providence has six tickets in the field for mayor and city officers. The Republican ticket is headed by Walter H. Durfee for mayor; the Democrats by Augustus S. Miller; the Prohibitionist by Charles H. Tilley; the Socialist Labor by Thomas F. Herlihy; the Economic League by James H. O'Neill, and the Good Government by Walter H. Durfee. The Good Government party, for the first time in its existence, John with the Republicans in most of their ticket.

There are several constitutional amendments coming before the people at the November election, all of which are of importance and all of which should be approved by the voters. The one making the Lieutenant governor the presiding officer of the senate, and the one dividing the city of Providence into assembly districts of special importance and there can be no valid objections advanced to either of them. Both political parties are on record as favoring just such amendments, at some time in the past, and now that they have a chance to support them they ought to cast practically a unanimous vote for them.

The unanimous acceptance of the arbitration plan of settling the coal difficulties brought an end to the greatest and most successful strike that the country has ever seen. To President Roosevelt, more than to any other man, belongs the credit of bringing about this method of settlement. It is a good thing all around. With an impartial commission to investigate the complaints on both sides the country will soon know where the blame lies. Arbitration is the proper method of settling all disputes of this nature, and as both sides have confidence in the ability of President Roosevelt's commission a settlement ought to be reached which will be lasting. The public have been the sufferers from these annual interruptions of the coal business, and it is now hoped that a stable price may be reached and that in the future the consumer may know beforehand how much his supply of fuel is to cost him.

The voters of Newport will have plenty to do on election day to decide who and what to vote for. Any one who votes the entire ticket will have to make many crosses. The Governor and State ticket will take five, Senator and Representatives five; Constitutional Amendments, three; Mayor, City Treasurer, School Committee, Aldermen, Councilmen, Wardens and Clerk, twelve, and three propositions for appropriation of money, and Congressmen. This will take enough time to keep the average voter busily thinking during the period allotted for this business. The three constitutional amendments to be voted upon are to remodel the Supreme Court and establish two sets of judges, to make the Lieutenant Governor the presiding officer of the Senate and Grand Committee, and to divide the city of Providence into districts for choice of representatives. The two last are advocated by the Republicans and opposed by the Democrats.

No better illustration can be found of the difference between a wise protective tariff and free trade. Under the wise provisions of the Bluging tariff will the prosperity of this country has reached the highest mark. Not only is business of all kinds good but wages are higher than in any former period of the country's history, and the hours of labor shorter. Compare this condition of things with that of free trade England. Here is a table of wages in that country compiled from the eighth annual "Abstract of Labor Statistics of the United Kingdom," recently issued by the British Board of Trade, showing the standard rates of wages per week for various trades recognized in London at the beginning of 1902:

Wages

per week

\$21.60

\$11.67

\$11.51

\$16.81

\$11.01

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

\$10.10

MINERS REJOICING

Over the End of Their Great Conflict With Operators

BETTER TIMES LOOKED FOR

Decision to Accept President's Arbitration Proposition Was Unanimous—Arbitration Tribunal's Decision Expected by Thanksgiving Day

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 22.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers who have been on strike since the last May officially declared off at noon yesterday the greatest content ever waged between capital and labor, and placed off the questions involved in the struggle into the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the President of the United States.

When the news was flashed to the towns and villages in the coal region in the strike-affected inhabitants heared a sigh of relief. Many days have gone by since more welcome news was received. Everywhere there was rejoicing and in many places the end of the strike was the signal for impromptu town celebrations. The anthracite coal regions from its largest city down to the lowland coal patches suffered by the conflict and everyone now looks for better times.

With the large army of mine workers and their families, numbering approximately 600,000 persons, are grateful that work is to be resumed on Thursday, the strikers have still to learn what their reward will be. President Roosevelt having taken prompt action in calling the arbitrators together for their first meeting on Friday the miners hope they will know by Thanksgiving day what practical gain they have been granted.

The vote to resume coal mining was a unanimous one and was reached only after a warm debate. The principal speech of the day was made by National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson. In a strong argument he counselled the men to accept arbitration, the very plan the strikers themselves had offered, return to work and trust to the president's tribunal to do them justice.

The question of taking care of all men who will fail to get work immediately will be a burden one for the union. In some places hundreds will not be able to get work for weeks, and in other localities where the mines are in very bad condition there will be no employment for many workmen for some months. Now that the strike is over the volume of relief money will decrease and the local unions will be compelled to call upon the national organization for assistance when the money now on hand runs out. The officials who care to talk of the situation feel confident that the national body will come to the assistance and help all those who stood out during the suspension.

Hundreds of men needed to repair the mines and otherwise place them in condition for operation are at work today, the convention having decided that this was important in order to get the men at work quickly and satisfy the country's demand for coal.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 24.—The resumption of mining throughout the anthracite region was not as general yesterday as was expected. Unlooked for difficulties were encountered in the shape of water and accumulated gas, and dangerous roofs which threatened to fall and entomb the workers were also discovered in many of the collieries. The mine superintendents would take no chances and the mining of coal was put off until all parts of the underground workings can be made safe. This will take a few days yet and in some cases it will take weeks before some of the mines can be put in full operation.

Executors Under \$7,000,000 Bonds

New York, Oct. 23.—The United States Fidelity and Guarantee company yesterday filed a bond for \$7,000,000 for the executors of the estate of William M. Rice, for whose murderer Albert T. Patrick was convicted. As an appeal was taken by Patrick from his decision admitting the will of 1896 to probate, Surrogate Fitzgerald directed the executors to give bond for the full value of the estate, pending the result of the appeal.

Temperance Union Officers

Portland, Me., Oct. 22.—At the annual election of officers of the National W. C. T. U. President Stevens and all the officers were unanimously re-elected. The officers are: President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. M. Day, Evanston, Ill.; recording secretary, Mrs. G. C. Hoffman, Kansas City; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. F. E. Beauchamp, Lexington, Ky.; treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Barker, Evanston, Ills.

A Beautiful Woman's Fate

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Marian Nelson, who became famous on the Pacific coast in 1883 as "The California Venus," was shot and killed last night by Edward Marquette, who then killed himself. The quarrel was the outcome of a love affair of long duration. Just prior to the Chicago World's fair Miss Nelson won a beauty contest to determine the most perfectly formed woman in California and a statue was modeled according to her figure.

Hawaii's Strength Grows Out

Indianapolis, Oct. 24.—Speaker Hayes, who delivered a campaign address here last night, was steadily some distance from the speaker's table when his strength seemed to fail him, and he had to reach for the stand, dragging himself over to it. After a moment's hesitation he announced that his physical condition would not allow him to speak longer and he was helped to his chair by others on the stage.

REASONS WHY

THE ELECTORS OF RHODE ISLAND SHOULD SUPPORT THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES AND THE PENDING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

REPUBLICAN RULE HAS BEEN WISE AND ECONOMICAL.

During the last thirteen years, under its administration, over \$3,200,000 have been expended for permanent public improvements besides providing for the current expenses of the State government and the state institutions. This has been done without raising the rate of taxation and without borrowing money. Besides erecting a large number of buildings for educational, charitable, military and penal purposes, \$497,000 have been expended in extinguishing the Civil war debt, \$233,000 in consequence of the war with Spain and \$400,000 towards the new State House; all out of the regular appropriations.

REPUBLICAN POLICY HAS SECURED CONSTANTLY INCREASING PUBLIC REVENUE FROM STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISES.

Republican legislatures have enacted laws requiring corporations exercising such franchises to pay fixed percentages of their earnings to the state and to the towns and cities in which they are located. In 1901 the sum thus obtained was \$112,000, a larger sum per mile of road operated than received by any other state. This revenue will continually grow larger in proportion as the business of these corporations increases.

TRANSFER TICKETS HAVE ALSO BEEN SECURED AGAINST UNITED DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION.

Thus the Republican party is entitled to the double credit of making the street railways pay large taxes and give free transfer tickets.

THE POLICE COMMISSION LAWS HAVE BEEN VINDICATED.

This is shown by the maintenance of law and order in Providence during the recent railway strike, under the administration of a Police Commission, while mob violence prevailed in Pawtucket under Democratic local rule. Democrats should remember that Police Commissioners under State rather than city control were originated by their party many years ago to better conditions in Baltimore and St. Louis.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MINDFUL OF THE INTERESTS OF LABOR

The Ten Hour Law, the Factory Inspection Law, the Weekly Payment Law, the law limiting the hours of labor of street railway employees, the Fifty-eight Hour Law, the Union Label Law, and other kindred legislation have been given to the people by Republican legislatures.

GOVERNOR KIMBALL'S ADMINISTRATION.

and that of his colleagues on the State ticket command them ALL FOR RE-ELECTION. Governor Kimball's conduct of affairs has been able, prudent and businesslike, and his colleagues on the state ticket are equally deserving of re-election. Their efficiency is recognized beyond the ranks of their own party.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

should be re-elected to show the country that Rhode Island is still in the Republican column. Their consistent and patriotic action upon all national questions and their watchful care of the interests of Rhode Island command them to the electors for re-election.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS KEPT THE CONSTITUTION UP-TO-DATE BY FREQUENT SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENTS.

The abolition of the property qualification for naturalized citizens, the plurality system of elections, the abolition of the two-capital system and of the May session are cases in point. They are in line with the latest political reforms in other States, and are for the benefit of the whole people without distinction of party. This method of changing the constitution is declared by the supreme court to be the only lawful way in which such changes can be made, and Democratic attempts to call constitutional conventions in any other way than is authorized by the constitution itself are dangerous and revolutionary.

TWO AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE AT THIS ELECTION

ARTICLE XII relieves the Governor and Secretary of State respectively of the duties of presiding over and keeping the records of the Senate, and makes the Lieutenant-Governor the presiding officer in the latter. Its adoption will place Rhode Island in line with the other States, in none of which is the Governor required to preside over a legislative body.

ARTICLE XIII secures to the minority party in the city of Providence representation in the General Assembly by the election of Representatives by wards in the same manner as aldermen and councilmen are now elected. This amendment is in line with minority representation and home rule, desideratum which the Democrats have always claimed to favor. About fifty years ago the Democratic party was solidly in favor of this method of electing assemblymen in Providence, and the famous Dorr constitution contained provisions similar to this amendment. Democratic opposition to it at this time is contrary to Democratic precedent and is insincere.

VOTERS SHOULD SEE THAT THEIR CROSS IS PLACED AS HERE INDICATED.

ARTICLE XII.

APPROVE	• • • •	X
REJECT	• • • •	

ARTICLE XIII.

APPROVE	• • • •	X
REJECT	• • • •	

Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 4th.

Go to the Polls Early and Vote for All the Republican Candidates and "Approve" on the Amendments. See that your Friends and Neighbors do the same.

FAILED TO RATIFY

Cession of Danish West Indies Is Checked

TIE VOTE IN LANDSTHING

Two Members Taken From What Was Practically Their Death Beds to Vote Against Sale of the Islands—Cabinet Decides Not to Resign

Copenhagen, Oct. 23.—The landsting yesterday rejected the second reading of the bill providing for the ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States in regard to the cession of the Danish West Indies to the latter country. The vote was 52 to 52, a tie. The vote was taken without any debate. The announcement of the vote caused the greatest excitement in the house and demonstrations on the part of the spectators in the building, where the result was greeted with mingled cheers and shouts of disapprobation. Crown Prince Frederick, all the ministers and many members of the diplomatic corps and members of the nobility were present. The public galleries were almost unbound. The disorder was not suppressed for a considerable time.

The cabinet held a meeting immediately after the rejection of the bill and the ministers unanimously agreed that the action of the landsting did not necessitate their resignations.

The government's sentiment throughout Denmark is undoubtedly pro-state and the rejection of the treaty is attributed largely to a domestic political effect to embarrass the government and bring about the resignation of the ministry. The question of the sale of the

islands may not remain dead for any length of time. The inability of the rigsdag to agree on a policy for bettering the conditions of the islands is expected to be a factor in again forcing the sale question to an issue.

The result of yesterday's vote was doubtful until the last moment. One member had not taken a definite stand and it was uncertain whether two sick members would be able to attend. The ages of these men, Thygesen and Raben, are 97 and 87 years respectively. Both had been expected to die for several weeks past. They were both bedridden at their homes, 150 miles from Copenhagen; but they were brought to the city. Prominent anti-sale political leaders were sent to transport them here. The sufferers, who were accompanied by physicians, were carried in a saloon car, which was rolled onto a ferryboat, on which it crossed from Jutland. On their arrival at Copenhagen they were met by leading anti-salers and were driven in carriages to a hotel. There the two old men were guarded and nursed over night and were eventually carried to their chairs in the landsting hall an hour before the meeting.

It is reported that De Wet wants the tour of the generals, including the trip to the United States, to be abandoned, and that all three are disappointed at the financial results so far obtained. Botha, however, is said to be anxious to make a further effort to collect funds. A warm discussion on this point is believed to have occurred between De Wet and Botha; Delarey is said to have remained neutral in the matter. De Wet's presence is considered necessary for the success of the tour, and if he persists in returning to South Africa it is not unlikely that the whole tour will be abandoned.

Long before the hour fixed for the meeting of the house the streets outside the rigsdag building were crowded with excited seekers for admission.

Thousands were turned away. The hall and galleries were packed. The vote was taken amid suppressed excitement and the announcement of the result was greeted with a storm of cheers and kisses. The exhibition of joy on the part of the anti-sale men were almost unbound. The disorder was not suppressed for a considerable time.

The finance minister intends to send a commission to the Danish West Indies to investigate the situation, with the view of assisting the islands in developing better economic conditions. The syndicate which recently promised to help the islands has been requested to submit its plans and prepare to carry them out as soon as possible.

BOER LEADERS DISAGREE

May Result in Abandonment of Tour For Collection of Funds

London, Oct. 24.—The failure of Generals De Wet, Botha and Delarey to attend Lady Cook's dinner in their honor last evening is supposed to be connected with quarrels which have arisen between them. They were all sightseeing in London yesterday and up to the last moment they were expected at Lady Cook's.

It is reported that De Wet wants the tour of the generals, including the trip to the United States, to be abandoned, and that all three are disappointed at the financial results so far obtained. Botha, however, is said to be anxious to make a further effort to collect funds. A warm discussion on this point is believed to have occurred between De Wet and Botha; Delarey is said to have remained neutral in the matter. De Wet's presence is considered necessary for the success of the tour, and if he persists in returning to South Africa it is not unlikely that the whole tour will be abandoned.

Rockefeller's Thank Offering

New York, Oct. 24.—At the meeting yesterday of the teachers' college trustees of Columbia university, it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had offered to give \$500,000 to the college, provided that the college could raise \$100,000 to pay off the debt of the institution and \$250,000 besides, as a "thank offering to Almighty God" for the preservation of his family and household from the fire which recently destroyed his country home at Pocantico Hills.

Football Caused Death

Hartford, Oct. 20.—Charles H. Gager, 17 years old, who had his spine broken while playing football three weeks ago, died last night. Up to within a few days young Gager's recovery was expected, despite the serious nature of his injury.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

HOLMSTAD LTD.

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with

Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

10 to 133 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Free With Every Package of

Pillsbury's Oat Food

We give you a Package of

VITOS (Wheat Food.)

We have just received a fresh lot of goods from the Pacific Mills.

RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD.

RALSTON HOMINY GRITS.

PURINA PAN-CAKE FLOUR.

S. S. THOMPSON,

Postal Station No. 1.

102 to 118 BROADWAY.

HERE'S THE DIFFERENCE.

Our Clothes look high priced, but are really not, while the majority of Goods you pay more for don't show the quality, because of poor making and fitting. It's the tasteful little extras we put on Top Coats and Suits, for instance, which gives them that air of distinction and style.

\$10 to \$25.

Newport One Price

Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES STREET. 208

SCHREIER'S,

The Leading Millinery House,

143 THAMES STREET.

None Should Miss Visiting our Establishment.

Exquisite Millinery,

Nothing to Equal It in this City. Elegant Designs in

TRIMMED HATS AND TOQUES.

IN OUR

READY TO WEAR

Hat Department

We are showing the Latest Novelties.

OUTING HATS and TAILOR MADE SUIT HATS.

Headquarters for FANCY FEATHERS and OSTRICH PLUMES.

A GREAT SELECTION AT

SCHREIER'S, 143 Thames Street.

1902

WALL PAPERS

AT—

Half Price.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 THAMES STREET.

Help Wanted.

How the Miners Receive Relief.

Of course, in a seven days' trip through the mountainous region, we could not expect to detect all the sub-classes of misery and privation that run beneath a surface comparatively smooth, but our experience was broad enough to make us sure that the miners and their families were not suffering from hunger-yet.

The "hot" beds of gold. For weeks, I suppose, the bill of fare has not been towing in the average miner's home until only the strictest necessities have left. But actual hunger has not stayed the miners in the fees. In one Indian hotel which made paper seem almost need by comparison, I asked the father of the five children sprawling about what they had for dinner.

"Oh, here!" was the answer, "and sometimes soup."

It was scarcely a hearty meal, and yet so low is the standard of living among some of these foreigners that they would not have more in their days of luxury, and on the plateau, which is all the Union can allow them, they live as well as they would if the mines were running.

The comparatively comfortable condition of the miners after twenty weeks of illness is due very largely of course to the thoroughly efficient way in which the Doctor has managed to collect funds.

The army of miners has been divided and subdivided, until there is not a mine family in the whole region outside of some one's relief district. The whole amount to be collected is proportioned with strict impartiality among the districts, and by them in turn among their local organizations. The amount per capita by this arrangement would scarcely keep a hasty school girl in sodas, but pennies are made to serve for pounds in theanthropic economy during strike time, and the names which seem to work the muscle of the lower and fishes every day.

At Albany City we were fortunate enough to see the relief machinery in motion. On the street outside a crowd of miners of all shapes, sizes and complexions, passed close to the hospitable doors of an empty store, which opened to receive them one at a time.

In a small room, back of the store, sat the committee-man at a desk, and ranged at his right, in solemn state, a tableau of swarthy men, strong straight as soldiers, in the unconstrained splendor of Sunday clothes on a week day. The applicant who entered with us, a big Finnigan, with the eyes of a child, was halted before the desk, and his name, bristling with all the consonants of the alphabet, set down in a book.

To the question, "How many old men?" he answered promptly, "Five."

The committee-man looked thoughtfully at the tribunal. "It's all right," one of them spoke up, "I know him. He has another child—five—and he has no money."

The distribution of relief is according to the strict demands of necessity. Not every one who asks receives. The tribunal, with its representative from every "local," here said to be given, decides between the just and the unjust. Its members among them know every man personally who applies for relief, and shoveling is the finger of seven pointed at the minor with a job or a savings account who thinks he can pull the wool over the eyes of the relief committee. Our minor with the impressive name being wounded, was given his order for two weeks' groceries and went away happy. These orders are given out instead of money in all districts, and president Mitchell's suggestion, and in most cases work amply.

Money might burn a hole even in a conscientious man's pocket and be diverted to the saloon keeper's till on the way home. At any rate, the older men, temptation officially. The minor, or his wife, with the precious slip of paper, goes to say grocery store and slips the amount to which she is entitled. In pawky. The grocer returns the slip to the committee and is just out of the muds.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Describing the Accident.

The following incident shows how a Western States reporter overcomes to extract hamper out of such an awkward position as a railway accident. "Speaking about the sociability of railway travelers," said the man with the cameras and the wire-popper over his eye, "I never got so well acquainted with the passengers on a train as I did the other day on a Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. We were going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour when another train than the other division released us. We were all thrown into each other's society and brought into immediate social contact, so to speak."

He had dashed up on the bags and used his paste, worms and every other form of bait that the ingenuity of man could devise, but without result, and as he weasled his way home, at the close of the day, his temper was high and his rich basket empty. Still, there was no occasion to rescind the latter fact to the whole world, so when he met a friend by the way, the following dialogue ensued:

Clothes Moths and Others.

There are four stages in the life of the moth—the egg, the larva, the pupa, the moth. The moth generally deposits its eggs where the larvae may find suitable food—that is, in furs, feathers and wool materials.

The larva emerges from the egg in the form of a worm, which immediately begins to feed upon its surroundings. It makes a case for itself with particles of the materials upon which it feeds, and molts in this. If the article in which the eggs were deposited is rolled, the development of the larva is rapid, and as a consequence the destruction of the material is greater than it would have been had the article been clean.

When the larva reaches full growth it fastens itself to some substance, gradually the caterpillar which it has been feeding. In about three weeks the moth emerges from the case, and soon begins depositing eggs for a new generation. Now, although the moth does not directly lay its eggs, it suffices to deposit the eggs from which the destructive larvae are hatched. When moths are seen flying about, there is every reason to suspect that the eggs are being deposited.

The necessary precautions are first to kill all moths seen, and to shake, brush and air articles frequently. Before putting away woolens, furs or feathers see that they are as clean as possible. Wearing apparel should have all the pockets turned inside out, all the seams and hems bunched, and then well shaken and aired. Clean all soiled places with benzene or turpentine. If there is any danger of eggs having been deposited in furs, carefully comb the furs, using a steel comb. Pin the articles in cotton bags. Put them in boxes or closets that have been made insect and germ free by carbolic acid, but bits of cotton, wet with oil of oysters in the boxes or closets, or cedar chips or camphor may be used.

From early spring until late fall, garments, upholstered furniture and wooden garments hanging in closets in constant use should be brushed, beaten and aired frequently.

Should moths get into furniture, carpets or any article where it is difficult to reach the larva, the surest and easiest method of eradicating them is to saturate the article with naphtha, always keeping in mind that this must be done away from fire and artificial light, and with windows wide open. If the infested articles can be taken out on a piazza, the naphtha may be applied freely.

Under the names silver moth and silver fish, and also blacktail, silver witch, etc., is known an insect that is destructive to paper, books, starched articles and some kinds of food. The blacktail is about one-third of an inch long, tapering from the head to the end of the body, which ends in three thread-like caudal appendages. It is silver white, with a trace of yellow in the legs and abdomen. It finds its way to every part of the house, even under the wall paper, where it feeds on the paste. The remedies for this pest are plenty of light and air, frequent fumigations of every part of the room, insect powder injected into crevices and sprayed on walls, floors and shelves. Rooms infested with these pests may be fumigated with sulfur, or have a thorough treatment with naphtha or carbolic acid.

Use the same remedies for the springtail and the book-louse, should they at any time appear in any part of the house.—Ladies' Home Journal.

About fifty earthquakes yearly, according to Prof. John Milne, disturb the world throughout its mass, between January 1, 1880, and January 1, 1892, the world-shaking earthquakes numbered 193, of which twenty-five originated west and south of Alaska, nineteen west of Central America, sixteen west of the Andes, twelve west of the Andes, twenty-nine east of North Japan, forty-six south and east of Java, seventeen north of Mauritius, twenty-two on the east side of the North Atlantic, three on the west side of the North Atlantic, three in the North Atlantic and fourteen in the Balkan, Caucasian and Himalayan regions. These sources are near the base of the steepest ridges, are all submarine except the last three, and their boundary ridges are mostly lined with volcanic peaks. Both on land and under the sea the great earthquakes seem to be accompanied by a deepening of the furrows and an elevation of the flanking ridges. The elevation may reach long-sealed volcanoes, as in the eruptions in the Andes in 1852, 1718, 1788, 1797, 1802, 1812, 1888 and 1892. The small earthquakes, of which ten thousand a year are recorded in each other's society and brought into immediate social contact, so to speak.

He had dashed up on the bags and used his paste, worms and every other form of bait that the ingenuity of man could devise, but without result, and as he weasled his way home, at the close of the day, his temper was high and his rich basket empty. Still, there was no occasion to rescind the latter fact to the whole world, so when he met a friend by the way, the following dialogue ensued:

"Been fishing?"
"Yes."
"Had a good day's sport?"
"Yes."
"What did you catch?"
"The book!"—Answers.

Ural, the new fireproof building material, is the invention of Colonel Lebedevsky of the Russian artillery. His book is asbestos, the fibers of which are separated, made into pulp with whiting and suitable coloring matter in water, and then rolled into thin sheets; these sheets being cemented together to any desirable thickness by repeated treatment with water glass and bicarbonate of soda. Calcium chloride is finally used to remove all traces of soda. The finished material can be nailed and glued like wood, resists not only flame and intense heat, but also freezing and moisture, has double the strength of Portland cement, and for floors, etc., costs seven cents per square foot.

"Yes," teased an Englishman in the West, "we have Tudor blood in my veins from my mother's side of the family, and Plantagenet blood from my father's."

"Is that so?" said a citizen. "My blood is a little mixed too. My grandfather was a Jersey footloose an' my grandmother a Digger Indian squaw. We're both half-breeds, stranger, Shakespeare!"—Washington Times.

Prospective cook—"What time do you have breakfast?"

Mistress—"We have it at 7."

No response.

Mistress—"Or 7:30, or 8, or 9."

Prospective cook—"That's better. I'll give you a wake's trial."

A good trade in poultry is now being carried on between New Zealand and South Africa.

Kansas City, Mo., has a city forester whose duty it is to plant and protect trees on the public streets.

Woman has more faith than man, and the Lord knows she needs it.

HELP WANTED
BY UNCLE SAM

[Special Correspondence.]
Washington, Sept. 23.—"Help Wanted" is the legend figuratively displayed about all of the departments in Washington. While of course the signs do not actually appear on the department bulletin boards, it is well known that Uncle Sam wants a goodly number of bright, energetic and capable young men in various branches of his service.

For perhaps the first time in our history, at least in recent years, the supply of competent men for many important and reasonably lucrative posts is exceeded by the demand. This fall the eligible recruits of the civil service commission are depleted for the first time in years, and the chance for

the necessary promotions are fast to kill all moths seen, and to shake, brush and air articles frequently. Before putting away woolens, furs or feathers see that they are as clean as possible. Wearing apparel should have all the pockets turned inside out, all the seams and hems bunched, and then well shaken and aired. Clean all soiled places with benzene or turpentine. If there is any danger of eggs having been deposited in furs, carefully comb the furs, using a steel comb. Pin the articles in cotton bags. Put them in boxes or closets that have been made insect and germ free by carbolic acid, but bits of cotton, wet with oil of oysters in the boxes or closets, or cedar chips or camphor may be used.

From early spring until late fall, garments, upholstered furniture and wooden garments hanging in closets in constant use should be brushed, beaten and aired frequently.

Should moths get into furniture, carpets or any article where it is difficult to reach the larva, the surest and easiest method of eradicating them is to saturate the article with naphtha, always keeping in mind that this must be done away from fire and artificial light, and with windows wide open. If the infested articles can be taken out on a piazza, the naphtha may be applied freely.

Under the names silver moth and silver fish, and also blacktail, silver witch, etc., is known an insect that is destructive to paper, books, starched articles and some kinds of food. The blacktail is about one-third of an inch long, tapering from the head to the end of the body, which ends in three thread-like caudal appendages. It is silver white, with a trace of yellow in the legs and abdomen. It finds its way to every part of the house, even under the wall paper, where it feeds on the paste. The remedies for this pest are plenty of light and air, frequent fumigations of every part of the room, insect powder injected into crevices and sprayed on walls, floors and shelves. Rooms infested with these pests may be fumigated with sulfur, or have a thorough treatment with naphtha or carbolic acid.

Use the same remedies for the springtail and the book-louse, should they at any time appear in any part of the house.—Ladies' Home Journal.

About fifty earthquakes yearly, according to Prof. John Milne, disturb the world throughout its mass, between January 1, 1880, and January 1, 1892, the world-shaking earthquakes numbered 193, of which twenty-five originated west and south of Alaska, nineteen west of Central America, sixteen west of the Andes, twelve west of the Andes, twenty-nine east of North Japan, forty-six south and east of Java, seventeen north of Mauritius, twenty-two on the east side of the North Atlantic, three on the west side of the North Atlantic, three in the North Atlantic and fourteen in the Balkan, Caucasian and Himalayan regions. These sources are near the base of the steepest ridges, are all submarine except the last three, and their boundary ridges are mostly lined with volcanic peaks.

Both on land and under the sea the great earthquakes seem to be accompanied by a deepening of the furrows and an elevation of the flanking ridges. The elevation may reach long-sealed volcanoes, as in the eruptions in the Andes in 1852, 1718, 1788, 1797, 1802, 1812, 1888 and 1892. The small earthquakes, of which ten thousand a year are recorded in each other's society and brought into immediate social contact, so to speak.

He had dashed up on the bags and used his paste, worms and every other form of bait that the ingenuity of man could devise, but without result, and as he weasled his way home, at the close of the day, his temper was high and his rich basket empty. Still, there was no occasion to rescind the latter fact to the whole world, so when he met a friend by the way, the following dialogue ensued:

"Been fishing?"

"Yes."

"Had a good day's sport?"

"Yes."

"What did you catch?"

"The book!"—Answers.

Ural, the new fireproof building material, is the invention of Colonel Lebedevsky of the Russian artillery. His book is asbestos, the fibers of which are separated, made into pulp with whiting and suitable coloring matter in water, and then rolled into thin sheets; these sheets being cemented together to any desirable thickness by repeated treatment with water glass and bicarbonate of soda. Calcium chloride is finally used to remove all traces of soda. The finished material can be nailed and glued like wood, resists not only flame and intense heat, but also freezing and moisture, has double the strength of Portland cement, and for floors, etc., costs seven cents per square foot.

"Yes," teased an Englishman in the West, "we have Tudor blood in my veins from my mother's side of the family, and Plantagenet blood from my father's."

"Is that so?" said a citizen. "My blood is a little mixed too. My grandfather was a Jersey footloose an' my grandmother a Digger Indian squaw. We're both half-breeds, stranger, Shakespeare!"—Washington Times.

Prospective cook—"What time do you have breakfast?"

Mistress—"We have it at 7."

No response.

Mistress—"Or 7:30, or 8, or 9."

Prospective cook—"That's better. I'll give you a wake's trial."

A good trade in poultry is now being carried on between New Zealand and South Africa.

Kansas City, Mo., has a city forester whose duty it is to plant and protect trees on the public streets.

Woman has more faith than man, and the Lord knows she needs it.

its new relationship. It is, or rather, will be when finished in the course of a few weeks, the largest printing office in the world, with the greatest capacity of turning out printed matter of all kinds of any establishment on the globe.

The immense building on North Capitol and G streets, which is now receiving the finishing touches, is the new government printing office. For more than three years builders have been engaged in the task of providing a new home for Uncle Sam's publishing house, the ground having been broken on the new site in July, 1891.

The new building is within a short distance and in plain view of the capitol, and senators and representatives have watched with keen interest the progress of the work. Before Congress meets again the presses will be merrily running in their new home, as Public Printer Palmer counts on vacating the old premises late in November.

Mr. Palmer and his army of compositors, stereotypers, bladers and others will have a sigh of relief as they remove their belongings from the old fire trap which has been their workshop for the past fifty years and more. The fear of some terrible holocaust in the government printing office has been in the minds of the officials for years, for every available foot within its four walls is crowded to the utmost with workmen and supplies. The foundations actually shake under the heavy burdens they bear when the presses are running.

The new structure, which is 408 feet in length on the G street side and 175 feet 8 inches on the North Capitol front, is seven stories high, besides cellar and loft, the latter portions to be used as air-space in connection with the modern system of ventilation that has been adopted. Four hundred thousand feet of floor space is provided, and this is divided up in such manner as to furnish the best facilities for the prompt dispatch of government work.

Statistics relating to the amount of materials used in the structure are interesting. Two million bricks have gone into it, totaling as well as 14,000,000 pounds of steel, 2,500,000 pounds of cast iron and 45,000 barrels of cement. Of the 12,000,000 bricks one-fourth are faced, and one-third of this number are enameled.

The building is covered by the laid in asphalt, and as no plaster is used anywhere it will be exceedingly difficult for fire to get a start. Fifteen elevators will answer all requirements both for passenger and freight service. Instead of water coolers a refrigerating plant will be installed, and the fluid, after being filtered, will be run through pipes to drinking fountains in generous numbers throughout the building. Notable among the many improvements introduced is the fireproof feature. It is as nearly indestructible by fire as human genius can make it. The floors were designed to sustain heavy loads, and the brick and steel walls are 2 feet 7 inches thick throughout the entire height.

Congress appropriated \$9,420,000 for the building, but Captain Sewell, the army engineer officer in charge of the construction, hopes to turn back \$22,000 of this, making the total cost \$22,400,000. It is calculated that the facilities of the new building are not only ample for present needs, but sufficient for some years to come.

As now constituted the government printing office numbers about 4,000 employees, of whom about one-third are women. The book bindery, as a part of the government printing office, employs about 300. Compositors number about 1,200. One hundred pressmen and 200 press feeders, in all branches, are employed. There are about 600 folders and 200 stitchers. Of stereotypers and electrotypers there are fifty. The remainder of the force includes hydraulic pressmen, engineers, firemen, electricians, boxes, counters, watchmen, helpers and laborers.

This force, which is the largest ever employed in the government printing

office, to tenant)—Good morning, sir. Fine day, sir. Just called round to see if it would be convenient to settle your quarter's rent.

"Do you know, landlord, that none

of the doors in this house will shut?"

"New house, sir. New house, you know, takes time to settle."

"Ah, then, there's a pair of us. I'm a new tenant. It takes time for me to settle too. Good morning. Call again."

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Exports in September.

The export figures for September are extremely encouraging. They are the largest ever shown for September, with the single exception of that month in the year 1890, and fall just a half million dollars below the high water mark made in that year. The figures show the total exports in September, 1902, to be \$16,621,637, against \$16,949,921 in September, 1901, and \$16,001,722 in September, 1900, the highest figure ever shown by September exports.

Comparing present conditions with those of earlier years, the figures for September, 1902, are 25 per cent. in excess of those of September, 1893, 67 per cent. greater than those of September, 1899, more than double those of September, 1898, and nearly three times as great as those of September, 1895. This seems to indicate that the downward tendency in the export trade, caused by the great depression of last year, has reached its lowest point, and that the exports movement toward full realization has begun. Following the failure of the cotton crop last year, the export trade steadily declined. In 1896, it was \$16 million dollars, in 1897, \$10 million dollars, in 1898, \$7 million dollars, in 1899, \$5 million dollars, and in 1895, \$3 million dollars.

Exports were mystified, but the explanation soon came in the shape of a neighbor who lived several miles distant. He rode on a mule and inquired if a dog with a pair of trousers in his mouth had come into the house. Just then the master walked out on the porch and the man exclaimed, "Why, he's the dog now!"

The master said that late in the afternoon of the day before he found the dog rotted under a large tree near the road, and thinking he was after a rabbit, stopped and lifted the pup up to his master. The dog followed him home. The dog appeared to be friendly, and the master petted him and gave him his supper.

At night when the family retired the dog was out of doors, but he kept around a basket that no one on the place could sleep, and when the master opened the door to drive the animal away he rushed into the bedroom and after became quiet. He lay down at the foot of the bed and slept there all night.

Early in the morning, the master got up and opened the window, and the instant he did so the dog seized his trousers and jumping out of the window, fled with them. The master followed to see he could get his pants.

Of course my friend searched the pockets of the trousers, which the dog had brought, and there found the half-dollar.

How to Get the Half-Dollar.

One of the best dog stories that has been told in a long time is related in the *Newark Journal*. The master of the dog was driving in a town in Massachusetts with the owner of the dog. To show the animal's cleverness he got out of the carriage, held his pocket-book to the dog's nose, and then taking therefrom a half-dollar, hid it under a large rock. The men drove on for half a mile, and then the dog was commanded to fetch the half-dollar.

The animal without the least hesitation started back on the run, and my friend explained that as the rock was heavy the dog would be unable to turn it over, we would have to scratch under it to get the piece of money, and it would naturally take him some time. It did, for he had not appeared when we reached about ten o'clock.

Early next morning we heard a knock at the door. When the door was opened it was the dog, dragging with blunt paws of trousers which he dropped on the floor.

Of course we were mystified, but the explanation soon came in the shape of a neighbor who lived several miles distant. He rode on a mule and inquired if a dog with a pair of trousers in his mouth had come into the house. Just then the master walked out on the porch and the man exclaimed, "Why, he's the dog now!"

The master said that late in the afternoon of the day before he found the dog rotted under a large tree near the road, and thinking he was after a rabbit, stopped and lifted the pup up to his master. The dog followed him home. The dog appeared to be friendly, and the master petted him and gave him his supper.

At night when the family retired the dog was out of doors, but he kept around a basket that no one on the place could sleep, and when the master opened the door to drive the animal away he rushed into the bedroom and after became quiet. He lay down at the foot of the bed and slept there all night.

Early in the morning, the master got up and opened the window, and the instant he did so the dog seized his trousers and jumping out of the window, fled with them. The master followed to see he could get his pants.

Of course my friend searched the pockets of the trousers, which the dog had brought, and there found the half-dollar.

Our Foreign Trade in September.

Our September trade statement is wholly characterized by the feature that has been increasingly prominent in the past few months—heavily augmented imports. The September imports of \$27,762,707 are the largest since April, 1897, and are about \$20,000,000 above the average for the interim. During a large part of 1895-1896 they averaged but little over \$50,000,000; in the past seven months they average \$20,000,000.

This recent heavy import movement is primarily due to our great industrial activity, with its requirements of raw materials in excess of available domestic supplies; it has been further stimulated by such abnormal phases as our large takings of foreign iron and coal. With the passing of these exceptional movements, much smaller imports are likely.

On the export side, the September figure of \$11,541,651 is a distinct gain, having been exceeded but once in the past year, and being over \$10,000,000 above the average during the past 12 months. The recovery in agricultural exports, which are the largest for September in five years, deserves most of the credit for this gain.

The balance of trade, however, which two years ago was growing at an astonishing rate, has been sadly demolished by the recent rise in imports and falling off in exports. The excess of exports in September of \$27,762,707, although a gain of more than \$11,000,000 over August and \$15,000,000 over July, is less than half in September, 1895. The contrast at its sharpest may be shown by comparing the past four months with the climax reached in the four months October, 1895-January, 1896. In the latter period the excess of exports was \$93,217,010; in the past four months it is \$3,431,453.

The present depression is, of course, as abnormal as was the crest of the wave in the fall of 1895. Neither phase can be expected to prove a permanent condition of our foreign commerce. With the outflow of our greatest crop surpluses ever harvested, and the probable lessening before long of our exceptional import movement, it is likely that we shall soon repair our shattered balance of trade to a large extent.

Losing Weight.

Some time ago a patient said to me, "Doctor, I don't know whether I am gaining or not; I have lost several pounds in weight since I have been here." I told him he need not feel worried about that, and asked him, "How about your strength?" "I have gained eight hundred pounds in strength." "This is a great deal better than it would be to gain fifty pounds in weight, or any amount in weight. If you are gaining in strength, never mind about the weight; you are getting rid of a certain dead weight, which is idle matter—dead weight."

I saw a man the other day who weighed 350 pounds, when his normal weight should have been 150 pounds. That was simply two hundred pounds dead weight, which was the same as carrying around with him a man weighing two hundred pounds, a free border, who was doing nothing at all.

Fat makes a good overcoat in the winter; it is warm, but it is not indispensable. Strength is the first thing to consider. If you have lost twenty pounds in weight, and at the same time gained in strength, you should consider it an indication that you are better because it is an indication that your assimilation has improved, that your system of stored-up energy is improved; that your nutritive processes are all on a higher level. If your system can do such a hard and important thing as to increase your strength, improve your nerve tone, it can certainly do such a little thing as to lay you flat when it is necessary.

Exercise teaches nicely and at the cost of mistakes.—Frances.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep this with you for occasions like these.

Exercise teaches nicely and at the cost of mistakes.—Frances.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

We are as often duped by confidence as by confidence.

A receipt from all crude and irritating matter, common medicine only, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very simple, very easy to take, no pain, no griping, no purging. Try them.

The Golden Rule never gets the gilt over from being used too much.

Smart Weet and Bell's Balsam combined with the other ingredients used in the best powders, make Carter's S. and B. Backache Pill, the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The name and address of the writer must be given. 3. A sketch of the brief is consistent with facts. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, addressed by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to:

Miss E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902

NOTES.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—Continued.

In this town on Thursday last, John Cooke, Esq., of Tiverton, in the 69th year of his age, (in Revolutionary War, Col. Cooke waited not to consider the result, but early stepped forward with a spirit and an active honorable to himself and beneficial to his country. Twenty one years in the Senate, and many years in the House of Representatives. In his agricultural pursuits he was in this state almost unequalled. Col. Cooke, like many others, rapidly descended from affluence to poverty, from the fairest prospects of happiness to the actual experience of misery. Though the change was unexpected, he met it with firmness). Dec. 10, 1812.

In Tiverton, on Thursday last, Col. Pardon Gray, aged 78, Oct. 29, 1802.

In this town, on Saturday last, Capt. John Sherman, aged 99 years. He commanded company of Artillery in the Revolutionary War, and was distinguished as a brave and active officer. July 20, 1814.

At Providence, on the 8th, Inst., Capt. Robert Davis, aged 67 years. An officer of the Revolution and a worthy man. Nov. 16, 1817.

At Tiverton, on the 21st, ult., Capt. Israel Church, aged 83 years. An officer of the Revolutionary Army. Nov. 7, 1818.

At Wickford, on the 21st, ult., Mr. John Cooper, in the 88th year of his age. He was early in the Revolutionary War, attached to the Provincial troops, in the gallant defence of Bunker Hill, and continued an active defender of American freedom until its establishment. Dec. 12, 1818.

In Marietta, Ohio, on the 27th, ult., in the 86th year of his age, Commodore Abraham Whipple, a native of this state, and a distinguished Naval Commander in the Revolutionary War. June 26, 1819.

In Providence, on Monday last, in the 60th year of his age, Capt. Jonathan Wallen, a native of the town of Newport, but for many years past a resident in Providence. In the death of this man, the country has lost one of her patriots of the Revolution (who had but recently the bounty of Congress which was calculated to render his old age comfortable), the Chelmsford a member, and the town an honest, industrious citizen. June 26, 1819.

On Sunday last, very suddenly, Lieut. John Pearce, in the 69th year of his age, Town Sergeant. Mr. Pearce was an officer in the Revolution, and a Pensioner under the late act of Congress. Nov. 13, 1819.

On Monday last, Mr. John Wilkey, aged 78 years, a pensioner under the late act of Congress. Dec. 11, 1819.

At East Greenwich, on the 30th ult., Col. Mead Whittemore, in the 71st year of his age. He was an officer in the Continental service, and received a pension under the late act of Congress. Jan. 8, 1820.

At Warwick, Squire Millard, Esq., in the 70th year of his age. An officer in the Revolution. Jan. 8, 1820.

In Cumberland, on Sunday evening last after a few days illness, David Sayles, Esq., for many years a member of the Town Council, and formerly a representative in the legislature of this State. Served as Captain in the regiment commanded by Col. Olney in the Revolutionary War. Jan. 15, 1820.

On Thursday last, Capt. James Wallace, in the 73d year of his age; one of the Revolutionary Pensioners. May 6, 1820.

At Providence, Mr. Cornelius Abby, aged 74 years. A Revolutionary Pensioner. Nov. 11, 1820.

In this town, on Monday last, Mr. Michael Motton, in the 81st year of his age. An officer in the Revolutionary Army, and a Pensioner under the late act of Congress. Dec. 23, 1820.

In East Greenwich, Thomas Arnold, Esq., in the 78th year of his age, Captain of a company in Col. Greene's Regiment, in the Revolutionary War. Was in the battle of Red Bank and Monmouth. In the latter he lost his right leg. May 26, 1821.

At Wickford, on Thursday last, Capt. Benjamin Peckham, in the 85th year of his age. A Revolutionary pensioner. He entered the service of his country, in the Revolutionary War, as early as 1776, and continued an active and brave officer until the close of the contest in 1783. At the battle of Guilford, Monmouth, Red Bank, and the siege of Yorktown, Aug. 18, 1821.

At East Greenwich, on Sunday last, after a short illness, Hon. Thomas Tiltington, in the 60th year of his age, Judge of the Supreme Court, a Revolutionary soldier, and representative in Congress. Sept. 1, 1821.

At Warwick, Major Barnes, in the 83d year of his age. A Revolutionary pensioner. In the 70th year of his age. Dec. 15, 1821.

At Smithfield, on the 25th ult., Ebenezer G. Baxter, a Revolutionary pensioner, in the 61st year of his age, formerly of Cape Cod. Feb. 2, 1822.

In Foster, on the 10th ult., Mr. Thomas Anderson, in the 85th year of his age, a Revolutionary pensioner. Feb. 9, 1822.

At South Kingstown, on Monday last, Capt. Wm. Potter, in the 81st year of his age. A veteran of the Revolution. Oct. 19, 1822.

At Smithfield, on Sunday last, Lieut. Arnold Beachley, aged 73 years, a Revolutionary officer. Jan. 25, 1823.—E. M. T.

QUERIES.

834. COOPER—Can any one give proof that John Cooper was in the Battle of Bunker Hill? (See above list of Revolutionary soldiers.)—E. M. T.

835. Who was James' Brenton, Jr., Nov. 2, 1736 (of Jahleel, etc.)? Could

he have been identical with a James down in Virginia in Revolution times, fighting on Colonial side?

He seems to have disappeared from Newport (ensus of 1774) although he had married (see, if I remember rightly from Trinity Church records. Does any one know who were his children or where he went?)—J. O. A.

836. WARWICK WILLES—Who are the following, who made wills in Warwick, R. I.?

Elisha Baker, Sept. 28, 1781.
John Allin, Nov. 23, 1781.
George Allin, July 28, 1781.
Moses Hudlong, Sept. 10, 1781.
Moses Hudlong, Ap. 10, 1781.
Abraham Lockwood, Sept. 2, 1780.—E. P.

837. DYER—Dec. 29, 1741, Elisha Dyer and wife "Parnell," of No. Kingstown, deeded to son Peleg Greene, gift of 60 acres.

March 29, 1741, Peleg Greene and wife Pebe quitted all right to the same.

Was this Elisha the son of Samuel, of North Kingstown, mentioned in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary without date and names of wife and children? Was Pebe Greene the daughter of Elisha Dyer? Who was Parnell, wife of Elisha? Any information on these subjects gladly received.—L. L.

838. PECKHAM—Samuel Peckham in 1818 was living at Dartmouth, Mass. In 1822 he was at Newport, R. I., was 83 years of age; had a wife 61 years old, a son aged 10, and four daughters, 16, 18, 9 and 5 years of age. He served in American Revolution from 1775 to 1780. Who were his parents?

Capt. Benjamin Layton (possibly Lawton) Peckham died Aug. 10, 1821. Pensioned at \$240 per year.

Who were the parents of Benjamin Peckham, private, pensioned at \$96 per year, Sept. 18, 1818; suspended 1820, aged 64, because he was able to live without it?—B. J. P.

839. LAYTON—Who was the John Layton of Newport, R. I., who deeded land to Richard Tew, of Newport, for a payment of swine, Jan. 14, 1747.—J. A.

840. COSTRIS—Who were the successors of William Costin, carpenter, of Narragansett, R. I., whose will was dated Mar. 27, 1707? His mentioned daughter Phoebe White, daughter Lydia Ballyer.—J. A.

841. DELANO—Can any one give me the ancestry of Philip Delano, of Duxbury, Mass., in 1666?—S. C.

842. THURBER—Who can tell me the ancestry of the following found on the census of 1777, of Providence, R. I.?

William Thurber, 2 males, above 16; 1 female above and 1 under 10; 1 Indian.

Edward Thurber, 4 males above 16; 4 females above and 2 under 10.

Samuel Thurber, Jr., 2 males above 16; 4 females above and 2 under 16.

Samuel Thurber, 2 males above 16; 3 females above 16.

Martin Thurber, 2 males above 16; 1 under 10; 2 females above 16.—B. T.

843. BAKER—Who was "Widow Baker," whose name appears on the census of 1777, for Gloucester, R. I.—B. T.

844. JONES—Who was Noel Jones, on the Exeter, R. I., Census of 1777?—B. T.

845. RICHARDS—John Richards died in New London in 1857. Can any one tell me whom he married, and when? He had seven children baptised, Mar. 26, 1871, John, Israel, Mary, Penelope, Lydia, Elizabeth and Hannah. David was baptised July 27, 1873. Were there other children?—J. R.

846. STARRE—Can any one give me the ancestry of Samuel Starre, of New London, Conn., who married Hannah Brewster, dau. of Jonathan, Dec. 23, 1664?—J. R.

ANSWERS.

832. PECKHAM—Replying to Query No. 832—Newport Mercury, Oct. 15, 1902. If anybody is sufficiently interested in Capt. Benjamin Peckham to send me \$5 to pay cost of typewriting etc. I will send him all the information necessary to trace him to John Peckham 1688.—S. F. P.

833. MARK TWAIN HEARD FROM.

Mark Twain has been silent for some time. Evidently the coal strike has agitated him and the fuel question has rested heavily on his mind. He has solved it though as the following order on the Treasury Bureau will show:

"New York City, Oct. 8.

"The Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. Sirs—Prizes for the customary kinds of winter fuel having reached an altitude which puts them out of the reach of literary persons in enlightened circumstances, I desire to place with you the following order:

"Forty-five tons best old dry government bonds, suitable for furnace, gold 7 per cent., 1881, preferred.

"Twelve tons early greenbacks, range size, suitable for cooking.

"Eight barrels seasoned 25 and 50 cent postal currency, vintage of 1866, eligible for kindlings.

"Please deliver with all convenient dispatch at my house in Riverside, at lowest rates for spot cash, and send bill to your obliged servant,

"MARK TWAIN.

"Who will be very grateful and will vote right."

Portsmouth.

The funeral of the late Stephen T. Sherman took place at the home of his son, Counsellor Warren R. Sherman. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Edward H. Macy, the pastor of the Portsmouth Christian Church. The bearers were Messrs. William H. Butler, A. H. Borden, John Harrington and A. S. Walker. The deceased leaves three sons, W. R. Sherman, of this town; George W. Sherman, of Warren, R. I. The wife of the deceased died some months ago. Mr. Sherman had been in poor health for some time.

The pupils of the Friends' School came to Newport on the steamer Bay Queen on Thursday. The weather was disagreeable and the party did not land.

The first states of the negotiations resulted in an agreement on two

points—the first, favorable to the evacuation; the second, that in case any power intended to resume the military occupancy of Shanghai the other powers were equally entitled to resume. Germany then proposed that China be asked for assurances of equality of treatment of the powers. China gave these assurances.

Although the nature of the commercial equality is not specified, the agreement is that the military and other rights of the powers shall be on an equal footing. The United States is not a direct party to the negotiations, but has been fully advised of the intentions of the three powers.

At one stage of the negotiations Secretary Hay advised Foreign Minister Delcasse of France, through Ambassador Porter, that the United States government was in full sympathy with the plan and hoped for an early agreement on the subject. The date of the evacuation of Shanghai is expected to be settled in a few days.

Important changes are being made to the property of Mr. Walter S. Langley at the corner of Mary and Thames streets. The whole building above the first floor is being completely remodeled to fit it for use for bachelor apartments, as Mr. Langley feels the need of more room to satisfy the demands of those who have discovered the popularity of his bachelor apartments on Mary street.

A new mural tablet has been placed in Trinity church by Mrs. Frederic Sheldon as a memorial to her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. Fearing.

The last to hold out was England,

and as lately as last week it was stated

that she was objecting simply for the

purpose of making sure of getting a

fair share of certain important trade

advantages in the exploitation of the

Yang Tse valley. It is gathered from

the Shanghai advices of yesterday that

this object has now been secured and

it is, of course, certain, notwithstanding

the fact that the United States does not sign the treaty of evacuation, that we will participate in these ad-

vantages.

The negotiations have brought about

an important extension of the open

door policy, as urged by Secretary Hay.

The agreement affects not only Shanghai, but the entire Yang Tse Kiang valley, which the powers are seeking

to develop for commercial purposes.

The date of the evacuation is still open,

but it will undoubtedly be accomplished by Jan. 1. About 1200 troops

will participate in the evacuation, each

power having furnished at least an equal

number of troops since the Chinese

crisis became acute.

The first states of the negotiations

resulted in an agreement on two

points—the first, favorable to the

evacuation; the second, that in case any

power intended to resume the

military occupancy of Shanghai the

other powers were equally entitled to

resume. Every power has agreed to

the second point, except England, who

has been objecting simply for the

purpose of making sure of getting a

fair share of certain important trade

advantages in the exploitation of the